

Patent claims

1. The use of a transdermally administrable active compound having a low skin penetration rate for the production of a medicament for use in transdermal therapy, which comprises
- 5 a) an initial phase in which, as a consequence of ultrasonic treatment, the transdermally administrable active compound has an increased skin penetration rate, and
- 10 b) a subsequent long-term phase, in which the transdermally administrable active compound is delivered onto and through the skin without additional ultrasonic treatment.
- 15 2. The use as claimed in claim 1, where the medicament is a transdermal therapeutic system (TTS).
3. The use as claimed in claim 2, where the TTS is a pressure-sensitive contact adhesive layer.
4. The use as claimed in claim 2, where the TTS has a porous layer.
- 20 5. The use as claimed in claim 2, where the TTS has a hydrogel layer.
6. The use as claimed in claim 1, where the initial phase extends over a period of 1 to approximately 180 minutes.
- 25 7. The use as claimed in claim 1, where the initial phase preferably extends over a period of 1 to approximately 60 minutes.
8. The use as claimed in claim 1, where the initial phase particularly preferably extends over a period of 1 to approximately 30 minutes.
- 30 9. The use as claimed in claim 1, where the initial phase very particularly preferably extends over a period of 1 to approximately 10 minutes.
- 35 10. The use as claimed in claim 1, where the ultrasonic treatment is carried out using a frequency from the range between 20 kHz and 10 MHz.

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- a) sticking of a patch containing the transdermally administrable active compound onto the skin,
- b) treatment of the skin-adherent patch with ultrasound during an initial phase, and

20. The process as claimed in claim 19, where the
5 patch is a transdermal therapeutic system.

22. The process as claimed in claim 19, where the
10 patch contains a porous layer.

24. The process as claimed in claim 19, where the
initial phase extends over a period of 1 to
15 approximately 180 minutes.

26. The process as claimed in claim 19, where the
20 initial phase particularly preferably extends over a
period of 1 to approximately 30 minutes.

25 28. The process as claimed in claim 19, where the
ultrasonic treatment is carried out using a frequency
from the range between 20 kHz and 10 MHz.

30. The process as claimed in claim 19, where the ultrasonic treatment is particularly preferably carried out using a frequency from the range between 800 kHz and 1 MHz.

35 31. The process as claimed in claim 19, where the
ultrasonic treatment is carried out using an intensity
of between 0.01 and 3 W/cm².

43. The device as claimed in claim 38, where the TTS contains a layer of a hydrogel.

44. The device as claimed in claim 38, where the active compound having a low skin penetration rate is an analgesic.

45. The device as claimed in claim 38, where the active compound is selected from the group consisting of morphine, heroin, the derivatives of morphine, the dihydromorphine derivatives, hydromorphone, oxycodone, the morphinan derivatives, levorphanol, buprenorphine, the pethidine group, pethidine, ketobemidone, methadone, levomethadone, dextromoramide, fentanyl and its derivatives, the benzomorphan derivatives, pentazocine, the phenylaminocyclohexenyl derivatives and tilidine.

46. The device as claimed in claim 38, where ultrasound is generated in a frequency range from 20 kHz to 10 MHz.

47. The device as claimed in claim 38, where ultrasound is preferably generated in a frequency range from 40 kHz to 1 MHz.

48. The device as claimed in claim 38, where ultrasound is particularly preferably generated in a frequency range from 800 kHz to 1 MHz.

49. The device as claimed in claim 38, where ultrasound is generated with an intensity of 0.1 to 3 W/cm².

50. The use of ultrasound for increasing the skin penetration rate of a transdermally administrable active compound in a process for transdermal therapy, wherein

- a) in an initial phase ultrasound acts on the active compound situated in contact with the skin, and
- b) in a subsequent long-term phase the ultrasonic treatment of the active compound is discontinued.